

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
HEALTH
of the
CWMBRAN URBAN DISTRICT
For the year 1958
by
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M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
including the
REPORT
of the
**PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1958.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1958, as Medical Officer of Health for your District. It is drawn up according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) ...	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1958	19,740
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1958) according to Rate Books	6,187
Total Rateable Value 1/4/58	£162,061
Sum represented by penny rate	£599

The estimated increase in the population for the year under consideration, at about 500, was only half of what it has been for each of the previous six years.

This is largely accounted for by the fact that while the Development Corporation were continuing to build in the Town Centre, most of their development during the year was in the Croesyceiliog and Llanyravon areas, where they housed a number of young Cwmbran families, who were in need of accommodation and could not be housed in the urban district.

The birth rate continues to be high in comparison with that for both the county and the country as a whole, as will be seen from the tables. The comparability factor for births given by the Registrar General was again 0·82.

The crude death rate was much below the rate for both Monmouthshire and England and Wales, but the adjusted rate, using the comparability factor of 1·40, was much the same as these. There was no maternal mortality and both the stillbirth and infant mortality rates were below those for the county, although above those for the country at large.

As in other years, diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for most of the deaths, with cancer next, but well behind. Nine of the thirty-one deaths due to cancer were of the lungs and bronchi—all males. There was one death from leukaemia—also male.

The New Infants and Junior School, in the Town Centre, was completed during the year and work was begun on a Secondary Modern School at Ton Road.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	....	228	227	455
Illegitimate	....	5	6	11
Totals	....	233	233	466

Crude birth rate per 1,000

resident population	....	23·60
Adjusted ditto	....	19·35
Live birth rate in Monmouthshire	....	17·04
Live birth rate in England and Wales	....	16·4

Still Births

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 23.60			
In Monmouthshire			
	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Totals	6	5	11
Rate per 1,000 resident population	....		0.56
Stillbirth rate in Monmouthshire	....		0.49
Rate per 1,000 Total (L. & S.) Births			23.06
Rate in Monmouthshire		....	29.03
Rate in England and Wales		....	21.6

Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
	100	69	169
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 resident population			
	8.56
Adjusted ditto			
	11.98
Death Rate in Monmouthshire			
	11.73
Death Rate in England and Wales			
	11.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The were no deaths attributed to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000

Total (L. & S.) Births	....	Nil
Rate in Monmouthshire	....	0.35
Rate in England and Wales	....	0.43

INFANT MORTALITY

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)			
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals	6	5	11

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	23.60
In Monmouthshire	25.81
In England & Wales	22.6

Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 wks. of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	5	3	8

Neo-natal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births

In Monmouthshire	17.39
In England & Wales	16.2

AGES AND CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Under 4 wks.	4 wks./1 yr.
Atelectasis	2	—
Prematurity	1	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—
Pneumonia	—	2
Erythroblastosis Foetalis or Incompatibility of Parents Blood Group	1	—
Birth Injury	2	—
Accident	—	1
	8	3

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	M.	F.	T.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—
„ Other Forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—

Deates from All Causes (cont.)

	M	F	T
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
Cancer (including lungs & bronchi—9 males)	21	10	31
Leukaemia	1		1
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	18	13	31
Coronary Disease, Angina	15	9	24
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	4
Other Heart and Circulatory Diseases	21	21	42
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	7	7	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 169

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was very little whooping cough during the year and scarlet fever continued to be a mild disease.

Measles was prevalent in the late spring and early summer and again at the end of the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Four notifications were received during the year—three children and one adult. One occurred in the summer, the others in the autumn. All were admitted to hospital. Three were paralytic cases but the fourth, who had received two prophylactic injections, showed no paralysis. There were no deaths.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1958

Disease	Cases notified	Admitted to hosp.	Total deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	360	—	—
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	4	—

Disease	Age Groups									
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	Age un-known
1 Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	2	7	1	—	—	—
2 Whooping Cough	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	10	26	49	57	51	158	6	—	—	3
4 Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
5 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—

Vaccination and Immunisation.

These services are provided by the County Council at the Infant Welfare Clinics and also by the General Practitioners in the area.

During the year 290 children completed the diphtheria immunisation course, 287 being under 5 years of age, and 3 being 5-14 years ; 48 children in addition received boosting doses.

382 children were immunised against whooping cough.

319 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 305 being children under 15 years of age ; 24 others were re-vaccinated, 20 of these being over 15 years of age.

Tuberculosis (new cases and mortality) during 1958

Age groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non. Resp.		Resp.		Non. Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	7	—	1	—	—	—	—

Twelve new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one non-respiratory were notified during the year.

There were, in addition, eight inward transfers from other areas.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers. The Staff consisted of :-

(a) The Medical Officer of Health, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the County Council, and,

(b) The Public Health Inspector. Having reached the age for retirement. Mr. O. J. R. Pruden, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. left the Council's employ in June after 14 years faithful service, taking with him the good wishes of the Council and his colleagues for a long and happy retirement. Mr. D. G. Vallis, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., was welcomed in his place.

302 children were immunised against whooping cough.
 219 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 202 being
 children under 15 years of age; 14 others were vaccinated, 20 of
 these being over 15 years of age.

Tuberculosis (new cases and mortality) during 1958

	New Cases		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	1	—	—
15-24	—	1	—	—
25-44	3	4	—	—
45-64	1	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
	5	7	1	—

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GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE AREA

Public Health Officers. The staff consisted of:-

(a) The Medical Officer of Health, who is also Medical
 Officer of Health for the Cheshire Urban District Council
 and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the
 County Council, and.

(b) The Public Health Inspector. Having reached the
 age for retirement, Mr. O. J. R. Pridgen, A.S.M.A., B.H.S.,
 left the Council's employ in June after 14 years faithful
 service, taking with him the good wishes of the Council
 and his colleagues for a long and happy retirement. Mr.
 Pridgen was a most efficient and devoted officer.

COMMITTEES

The Committees concerned with Public Health matters are,

- (a) The Public Health Committee, and
- (b) The Waterworks Committee

Each of these Committees is composed of all the members of the Council sitting under its own Chairman. Between them, they deal with all matters of Public Health with the exception of Housing, which is dealt with by the Council direct.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention

No action was taken under this Section during 1958.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) **The Water Supply** is derived partly from the Blaen Bran source and partly from a bulk supply taken from the Talybont trunk mains under an agreement with the Newport Corporation. The Blaen Bran reservoir is fed by mountain streams and springs and the water is filtered, chemically treated and chlorinated in the Council's filtration plant at Upper Cwmbran. The bulk supply from Newport Corporation is treated at Talybont. Both supplies have been bacteriologically examined during the year and found to be satisfactory.

The Blaen Bran supply gravitates to the higher parts of the area and can be supplemented by Talybont water pumped by the Grange Road Pumping Station into the Tram Road service reservoir, Upper Cwmbran. The lower parts of the area are supplied directly with Talybont water.

Virtually all the houses within reach of a piped water supply are now so supplied, but there remain isolated properties which are either at too high a level, or too remote to be economically supplied and which derive their water supplies from shallow wells or springs. These properties are mainly in the south-western part of the area and their sources of supply are periodically subjected to bacteriological examination.

1911

During the year approximately two-thirds of the water supplied in the area was obtained from the Talybont bulk supply. But for the fact that the rainfall was higher than average, this proportion purchased from Newport, would have been even greater. Owing to the regular rainfall it was possible to run the Council's filtration plant at full capacity for four out of six months during the second half of the year.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.** The scheme for the provision of the new relief sewer to alleviate flooding, which occurs periodically in the vicinity of "The Meads," Newport Road, Llantarnam, has received the approval of the Council, the Eastern Valley Joint Sewerage Board and the Usk River Board and now awaits the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Attention has also been given during the year to the sewerage problems in the Upper Cwmbran area. The problems are complicated by the heavy expenditure in extending the existing sewers, coupled with the very considerable age and condition of the majority of the properties which would be sewered.

Minor flooding has been experienced at Belle Vue, as a result of the deterioration of a watercourse which lies in land owned by the Cwmbran Development Corporation, and their attention has been drawn to this matter by the Council. There has also been some flooding of houses in Brick Row, Wesley Street and the Council are taking measures to ensure that this does not recur.

(iii) **Rivers and Streams.** During the year there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the Afon Llwyd, although there are still a small number of sources of pollution.

(iv) **Refuse Collection.** The Council carry out the collection of house and trade refuse, where required, by direct labour, using modern covered specially designed vehicles. During the year the filling of the derelict clay holes at Llantarnam Road was completed and the disposal of refuse by strictly controlled tipping was commenced in the derelict clay holes between Llantarnam Road and Oakfield Road, Cwmbran. Tip attendants are employed in spreading

and covering each day's collection with large quantities of slag and ashes which are conveyed from Messrs. Richard Thomas & Baldwin's works at Panteg. The quantity of slag and ashes used is considerably more than the quantity of refuse and enables a very high standard to be maintained on the tip. A number of germicidal insecticides incorporating D.D.T., B.H.C., Malatheaon, Pyrethrum and other ingredients, are used very extensively and pressure spraying of the tip with liquid tip dressing is regularly undertaken.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

There are 43 factories in the area.

No. of factories to which

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, apply	11
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No. of factories to which

Section 7 applies	32
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No of inspections made during the year		68
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No. of Sanitary defects found	8
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There are no "outworkers" employed in the district.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Complaints have been received during the year of smoke nuisances from three industrial processes. One of these complaints concerned the stack of a steam raising plant where hand-fired boilers were in use. The boilers are now being fitted with mechanical stokers in an endeavour to minimise the emission of black smoke.

The two other complaints concerned industrial processes registered under the Alkali &c., Works Regulation Act, 1906, and not subject to the Clean Air Act. These complaints have been brought to the notice of the Alkali Inspectorate. No positive action to reduce the emission of smoke and fumes from these processes has yet been taken.

All new dwellings in the area are being equipped with approved solid fuel heating appliances or smokeless methods of domestic heating, and, there is a marked general tendency on the part of the occupiers of older type houses to replace old grates and instal modern and more efficient forms of heating.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs a full time rodent operator for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Number of properties inspected and treated.

		Inspected	Treated
Dwelling houses	....	468	270
Business premises	....	71	19
Refuse tips, rivers, brooks, etc.		16	7
Farms	....	58	1
		<hr/> 613	<hr/> 297

Total number of visits made,
including inspections and revisits 1623

All sewers vested in the Council were inspected for rodents during the year. Two treatment campaigns for the eradication of rodents in sewers were undertaken—once in April and once in December, when 10% of all inspection chambers were baited with rat poisons. There is no excessive rat infestation of the sewers in the area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. Licences issued under Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-54.

No. of persons licensed to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	16
No. of persons licensed to retail Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk	....	....	13
No. of supplementary licenses granted to retail milk in area from premises situated outside area	....	....	5
Number of producer/retailers		....	9
Total number of milk retailers		....	19

13 samples of milk (5 Tuberculin Tested, 7 Pasteurised and 1 Sterilised) were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

Group	Mean	Standard Error
1	10.5	0.5
2	11.2	0.4
3	12.1	0.3

The results of the analysis of variance are shown in the following table. The results show that there are significant differences between the groups of subjects. The results also show that the results are significantly different from the control group.

3. Results of the analysis of variance

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were satisfactory.

5 samples were taken for examination for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

Premises Registered under Food and Drngs Act, 1955.

No. of premises registered to manufacture			
ice-cream	....	....	3
No. of premises registered to sell ice-cream			32
No. of premises registered for the manufacture			
and preparation of potted, pressed, pickled			
or preserved foods	....	....	13

Water Supplies. Samples of drinking water were taken from 10 isolated dwelling houses not on the public water main. Five of these samples were found to be of unsatisfactory bacteriological quality. Occupiers of the dwellings were informed of the result of the examination and advised to boil all drinking water.

The Council has given earnest consideration to the possibility of providing these dwellings with a piped supply from the public main.

All samples of water taken from the public main were satisfactory.

Food Premises. There are in the area some 144 food premises, which can be divided principally into the following types :

Grocers	....	....	67
Butchers/Grocers	....	..	2
Butchers	....	....	13
Confectioners	....	....	9
Fishmongers/Fruiterers		....	8
Cafes	....	....	4
Chemists	....	....	5
Licensed Clubs	....	....	8
Public Houses	....	....	23
Bakehouses	....	....	5

The first of these is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The second is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

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The ninth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The tenth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The eleventh is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The twelfth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The thirteenth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The fourteenth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The fifteenth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The sixteenth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

The seventeenth is the fact that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

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Frequent inspections of the 144 foodshops, cafes, licensed clubs and public houses have been made during the year. Instances of contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been brought to the attention of food traders and handlers. Food traders generally have been co-operative in improving their premises to the standard required by the above regulations, and in no case was it necessary to take formal action.

School and Works Canteens. There are 8 school canteens in the area. These canteens were inspected during the year and all comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The general standard of hygiene of the equipment and personal cleanliness of the persons engaged in the handling of food is of a high standard.

The 10 works canteens in the area were inspected during the year, and in some instances it was necessary to draw the attention of the management to contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year the following foodstuffs have been inspected, found to be unfit for human consumption, and have been voluntarily surrendered for disposal :-

Milk Products

		Tins/Pkts	lbs.
Tinned Milk	....	9	10½ pints
Butter	....	—	12
Cheese	....	—	18

Meat Products

Cooked ham	....	15	152½
Chopped pork	....	10	37½
Minced beef loaf	....	5	3¾
Stewed steak	....	5	5
Meat soup	....	1	½
Tongue	....	8	42¾
Jellied Veal	....	1	6

The most important of the 14 buildings, the 100-
 year-old building, is located in the center of the
 city. It is a large, two-story building with a
 flat roof and a central tower. The building is
 made of brick and has a large number of windows.
 It is the main building of the city and is
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The Building		The Building	
Year	Area	Year	Area
1971	100	1971	100
1972	100	1972	100
1973	100	1973	100
1974	100	1974	100
1975	100	1975	100
1976	100	1976	100
1977	100	1977	100
1978	100	1978	100
1979	100	1979	100
1980	100	1980	100
1981	100	1981	100
1982	100	1982	100
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2009	100	2009	100
2010	100	2010	100
2011	100	2011	100
2012	100	2012	100
2013	100	2013	100
2014	100	2014	100
2015	100	2015	100
2016	100	2016	100
2017	100	2017	100
2018	100	2018	100
2019	100	2019	100
2020	100	2020	100

Meat Products (cont.)		Tins/Pkts	lbs.
Corned beef	....	69	197
Tinned chicken	....	1	4
Luncheon meat	....	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corned mutton	....	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Packed bacon	....	2	1
Fish Products			
Salmon	....	7	4
Tinned Vegetables			
Tomatoes	....	79	70 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pickled cabbage	....	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beetroot	....	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas	....	27	21
Beans	....	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pickled onions	....	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fruit			
Plums	....	30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pineapples	....	7	5
Pears	....	19	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prunes	....	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peaches	....	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Apricots	....	1	1
Cherries	....	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Oranges	....	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bilberries	....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Giapefruit	....	2	2
Other Foodstuffs			
Syrup	....	1	1
Coffee	....	1	1
Sugar	....	—	40
Jam	....	1	1
Turkish Delight	....	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biscuits	....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Baby food	....	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Porage oats	3	3
Sugar Cookies	2	1
Soft drinks	1	1 pint
Total :		750 lbs.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
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8	8
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10	10
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93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

100 lbs. 113 pints

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the area. This is small and badly sited in a congested area. Slaughtering is confined to the killing and dressing of sheep and pigs for sale in two retail shops only. All other meat sold is slaughtered outside the urban district, mainly at Newport and Pontypool.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was :-

Sheep and lambs	....	1549
Pigs	....	378
Number of persons licensed to slaughter animals	....	3

HOUSING.

Action taken under Housing Act, 1957 and Public Health Act, 1936

(a) Houses demolished—Housing Act, 1957.

No. of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	Nil
No. of demolition orders made under Section 17 (1)	.... Nil

(b) Unfit houses closed—Housing Act, 1957.

No. of closing orders made under section 17(3)	1
No. of persons rehoused	2
No. of closing orders in respect of a part of a building, made under Section 18	1
No. of persons rehoused	2

(c) Unfit Houses made Fit.

Housing Act, 1957, Section 9.

By owner after informal action	.... Nil
By owner after formal notice	.... 23
By Local Authority in default	.... Nil

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

By owner after informal action	.... 9
By owner after formal notice	.... 20
By Local Authority	.... 1

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was:-

Animal	Number
Sheep and lambs	1540
Pigs	875
Number of persons killed by	
landmines	1

1960-1961

Number of persons killed by landmines:-

1960	1
1961	1

1960	1
1961	1

1960	1
1961	1

Housing Act, 1949.

No. of improvement grants made during the year	29
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No. of improvement loans made during the year	7
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Rent Act, 1957.

No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	24
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No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted	25
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No. of Certificates issued	20
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No. of undertakings to repair accepted by Council	4
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No. of applications for revocation of Certificate of Disrepair	5
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No. of Certificates of Disrepair revoked by Council	1
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Increasing use of the provisions of the above act was made by occupiers of tenanted houses. There is still, however, a reluctance on the part of some tenants to use the provisions when complaints are made regarding housing repairs. Advice on the procedure under the above act is given in all cases when requested.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Local Authority.

No. of separate dwellings owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1958.

Temporary	126
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Permanent	1552
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No. of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1958.	36
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No. of dwellings for which sanction had been given but had not been commenced at 31st December, 1958.	24
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(b) Cwmbran Development Corporation.

Under construction, 31st December, 1958 :—

Houses, 1 Bedroom	....	—
2 Bedroom	....	6	
3 Bedroom	....	66	
4 Bedroom	....	8	
		—	80
Flats, 1 Bedroom	....	59	
2 Bedroom	....	22	
3 Bedroom	....	6	
		—	87
			—
			167

Total No. of dwellings completed at 31st December, 1958 :—

Houses	....	1600	
Flats	....	111	
		—	1711
Shops	....		14

(c) New Dwellings completed during the year.

By Local Authority	....	46	
By Private Enterprise	....	5	
By Development Corporation		181	
		—	232

Of the 46 new dwellings provided by the Council during the year under review, 22 were of three bedroom traditional type provided at Court Farm Estate, 13 were of the “Reema” precast concrete type provided at Maendy Site and 11 dwellings formed part of a special scheme for the housing of old people at Two Locks Road.

The first group forms part of the progress of work undertaken in the redevelopment of the Court Farm Estate. The sub-standard

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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hutting is gradually being demolished and removed and replaced with permanent houses. The new housing is in traditional brick construction, the sizes of the dwellings of the various schemes varying to suit the accommodation requirements of the people living in the condemned bungalows. This scheme has reached its second stage of redevelopment and 18 single bedroom flats were under construction for the accommodation of people without children or whose children had grown up.

The 13 Reema houses provided at Maendy Site are part of a scheme of 28 houses built in a non-traditional form of construction, employing for the outside walls large precast concrete hollow slabs which are factory made and transported to the site for erection. The external finish of these houses is very attractive and its construction is such that maintenance should be small.

The 10 self-contained bungalows for Old Age Pensioners together with a Warden's house form a special scheme which was launched and completed during the year. This scheme is the first of its kind in the country, where the old folk can enjoy the privacy of their own home with the key to the door and at the same time they can enjoy in the Communal Lounge company of other old people or, if they so desire, entertainment from the T.V. set provided. A background care and help in times of difficulty is provided by the resident Warden and this is very much appreciated. The scheme promises to be extremely successful and, owing to its pioneer character, has been visited by many local authorities from all over South Wales.

The Council has approved the third and last stage of redevelopment of Court Farm Estate which will provide for 18 two bedroom bungalows and 14 single bedroom flats. It is hoped that all the remaining 14 sub-standard huts will be removed before the commencement of this last phase. A number of problem families are accommodated in the war time hutting and the provision of suitable alternative accommodation has many difficulties which the Council have been grappling with over a considerable period. Each case has been dealt with on its own merits and some success has been achieved by the Committee in a number of cases.

The development of an extension to the Oakfield Housing Estate called Lightwood Site was approved by the Council and an early start is proposed for the constructional work. The roads and sewers necessary have already been completed. This site will accommodate 31 two bedroom traditional houses and 12 single bedroom flats.

Owing to the success of the Old Peoples' Home with Warden's Service in Two Locks Road, Cwmbran, the Council decided to launch a similar scheme in Pontnewydd. After a considerable search for suitable sites, one lying adjacent to Mount Pleasant Road and Parfitt Terrace was decided upon and a scheme is being prepared for the construction of 14 bungalows together with Warden's House and Communal Lounge on this site.

My thanks are due to Officers of the Council and others who have provided me with material for this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EVELYN D. OWEN.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

CWMBRAN.

Phone : Cwmbran 3325.

